Regional Inequalities in the Country

872. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:

SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regional inequalities in the country is growing, creating a situation such as some of the rich states doing well and the poor States doing very badly;

(b) if so, what are the details of the per capita income growth of each of the States and Union Territories as per the latest data available; and

(c) what strategy Government propose to adopt to bring up the poorer States to the average level in the overall growth in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The data on per capita income, as measured by the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), for the years 1990-91 and 1997-98 and the compound annual growth rate during this period by States/UTs is given in statement. *(See* below)

(c) There are certain regions in the country which have not been able to benefit adequately from the over-all growth process. For the most part such regions reflect the inadequate integration of the local economies in the wider growth process due to historical reasons. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of the Indian development strategy. Since not all parts of the country are equally well endowed to take advantage of growth opportunities, and since historical inequalities have not been eliminated, planned intervention is required. The Ninth Plan envisages to ensure improved opportunity for public and private investment through appropriate policy measures in favour of the

weaker states and focuses on specific aspects of social and physical infrastructure, agriculture, information technology and water policy, for which special Action Plans' have been evolved with time bound targets, actionable strategies and adequate resources.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Rate of Growth in per capita NSDP*

SI. No.	States	Per capita NSDP(Rs. Crores)		Compound Annual Growth Rate (percent)
		1990-91	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2060	2413	2.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2709	3727	4.7
3	Assam	1544	1673	1.2
4	Bihar	1197	1073	-1.6
5	Goa	.4883	6294	3.7
6	Gujarat	2641	3976	6.0
7	Haryana	3509	3997	1.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	2241	N.A.	—
9	J & K	1784	N.A.	—
10	Karnataka	2039		4.4
11	Kerala	1815		4,3
12	Madhya Pradesh	1696	1963	2.1
13	Maharashtra	3483	4791	4.7
14	Manipur	1739	::::55	3.1
15	Meghalaya	1733	LA.	—
16	Nagaland	1976	N.A.	—
17	Orissa	1383	1683	2.9
18	Punjab	3730	4416	2.4
19	Rajasthan	1942	2306	2.5

SI. No.	States	Per capita NSDP(Rs . Crores)		Compound
		1990-91	1997-98	Annual Growth Rate (percent)
1	2	3	4	5
20	Sikkim	3369	N.A.	—
21	Tamil Nadu	2237	3057	4.6
22	Tripura	1642	2289	4.9
23	Uttar Pradesh	1652	1757	0.9
24	West Bengal	2145	3002	4.9
25	A&N Islands	2580	N.A.	—
26	Delhi	5447	N.A.	—
27	Pondicherry	3183	N.A.	—

Trend of Investment in Rural Development

873. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first "India Rural Development Report" has pointed to the disturbing trend of investment in the rural development which is declining over the years in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have, so far, taken or propose to take to rectify this trend as about 70 per cent people live in the rural areas, while the total allocation for the rural development is only 12 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The India Rural Development Report 1999 prepared by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad had indicated that "In the early years of planning, about fifth of the total allocations were made towards all agricultural and rural programmes including irrigation, flood control and related areas, but this has undergone changes since the Fourth Five Year Plan. In the late